252 Another, who had time during Round IV to prepare food twice a
262 day, preferred to prepare more in the morning when she expected
264 to offer food to her son who had just been ordained. In two
512 instances an evening meal was not prepared because the father
[525] and mother had been invited to a feast in connection with an ordination ceremony, on one occasion a mother did not prepare food because she was gambling. In all of these cases, the evening meal at home consisted of leftover rice and other foods prepared earlier. The housewife in Household 215 sometimes received cooked foods from visitors in return for her services as medium, and these were used, together with leftover foods, for the evening meal. The meal patterns of the two groups of families did not appear to differ greatly.

252 Time for Meal Preparation and Number of Dishes Prepared. - In general, the time for meal preparation varied with the number and type of "with-rice" dishes prepared. The "hot" dishes usually required more preparation time than the mild ones, because of the time required to pound spices, and to cut up ingredients. Once-a-day food preparation reduced the time required for cooking. More time was apt to be spent on food preparation when the housewife was least busy with farm work or other work outside the home. Some of the families visited early in Round I had not begun heavy farm work, and in some, children, who were less skilled, did the cooking.

262 Cost of Food Purchased. - The lowest cash expenditure
435 for food by any household on a survey day was 0.12 baht, for
511 a family in Group A, and the highest 16.24 bahts, for a household in Group B (Table 14, p. 78). On a per capita basis, however, the mean cash expenditure for food by Group A households, for all survey days, was slightly higher than for households in Group B (Table 8, p. 62), and no evidence was obtained that in general households in one group tended to spend more for food than households in the other. Despite the wide variation in cash expenditures for food on the survey days, the tendency for cash expenditures for food to decrease in both groups of households as the survey year pro-
262 gressed was apparent. Most of the rice was sold at the end
432 of Round III. The cash went for capital investments, not
[221] food, during Round IV. With time to drain ponds and to fish intensively, and with ceremonies to attend, people did not need to buy fish and meat which were relatively expensive.

146 Calorie and Nutrient Value of Foods Eaten. - The
221 seasonal variation in calorie and nutrient intake of the two
[28] groups of families is shown in Table 15. As one would expect, the average calorie intake was higher during Rounds I and III, when relatively heavy farm work associated with planting and harvesting was under way, than during Round II, which was primarily the growing season for rice, or Round IV, when the harvest was in, and the earth was dry so that preparation for the next planting had not yet begun. Greater consumption of rice in Rounds I and III was largely responsible for the

[Text continues on page 81 --- Analyst]

125 64.a. IF YES: At what age did he leave BO?

[166]	1. Below 15 years	8
	2. 15 to 19 years	28
	3. 20 to 29 years	50
[592]	4. 30 years or more	5
	5. Unascertainable	6

d. IF YES: For how long has he (she, they) been gone from BO?

6. Less than one year	12
7. 1 to 4	42
8. 5 to 9	19
9. 10 years or more	19
X. Unascertainable	

[464] e. IF YES: What various duties or jobs does he (she, they) do in
[463] Bangkok?

1. Housewife	17
2. Unskilled laborer	19
3. Skilled laborer	33
Armed forces	17
Service	9
Employee	5
4. Other (retired, selling things)	2
5. Unascertainable	4

[166] f. IF YES: During the last year, have you seen this person(s)
[593] several times, once, or not at all?
[602]

9. Several times	65
X. Once	16
Y. Not at all	8
O. Unascertainable	3

g. IF YES: Does he (she, they) make regular remittances to this house?

X. Yes	31
Y. No	56
O. Unascertainable	5

[207] 65. Do you listen to the radio regularlyy daily, occasionally, seldom, or never?

6. Regularly-daily	45
7. Occasionally	66
8. Seldom	148
9. Never	60
— Unascertainable	14

[525] 66.a. Do you play the lottery regularly, occasionally, seldom, or never?

1. Regularly	20
2. Occasionally	54
3. Seldom	220
4. Never	38
5. Unascertainable	—
— No Answer	1

b. IF REGULARLY, OCCASIONALLY, OR SELDOM: Suppose you were to win the second prize of 40,000 baht. What various things would you do with this money?
(See code)

		Qu 46B	Qu 41B
125	1. Too old to move, old man	33	12
621	2. Easy to make living here, more comfortable, happy here	36	8
	3. Loves place, born here, would like to die here	37	26
	4. Doesn't like to leave area	10	4
	5. Relatives are here, likes neighbors, family here	32	28
	6. Own land	19	15
	7. Can't move her house, worried about housing in new place	7	1
	8. Change career, use other occupation	2	18
	9. Other: Big family, had to move too far, wouldn't know how to find a new place, people here one can trust, will help you	39	13
	0. D.A.	130	205
	X. No answer, unascertainable	7	23

		Qu 47B (labor contrib)	Qu 47D (money contrib)
125			
653	4. D.A.	238	202
	5. School	23	51
	6. Bridge	36	36
	7. Canal	16	8
	8. Road	13	23
	9. Other: district office, festival shelter, marriage of neighbors	8	8
	0. N.A.	1	9
	X. Rest house	5	5

		Qu 66B
125	1. Make merit, give alms, buy a golden belt, build a mosque	172
525	2. Purchase land	91
	3. Trade, build a market, open rice mill	34
	4. Spend for the family, unspecified, improve group condition	68
	5. Build a house	40
	6. Purchase of farming equipment or stock	22
	7. Pay debt	7
	8.	
	9. Other: Offer some to Thai army, to be carpenter, keep money in bank and collect interest, educate children, benefit country	44
	0. D.A.	39
	X. No Answer	2

*128 511 crop year. Except for a few exceptional cases, no new item appeared during the few months that lapsed because rice farmers customarily make their major purchases during the dry season following harvesting time. Special expenses of the 96 continuing families during the period from March, 1948 to February, 1953 were shown in Table 57.

511 Some explanations are necessary for Table 57. In the first place, whereas ordinary household expenses are estimates based on experience of farm operators, these special expenses are actual amounts spent during the specified period of five years. [432] Most of the expenses on land purchases were down payments and subsequent partial payments. Of the four families reporting purchases of household equipment, three bought guns and one bought a sewing machine. [757] [755] All major repairs were for dwellings. The major medical expenses did not include small amounts of money regularly spent on drugs for headache and stomachache or even on delivery of babies which was done by traditional midwives whose fees were nominal. In fact, there were only three cases of major medical expenses. The largest one included [525] Bangkok hospital bills amounting to 14,000 baht. The 36,190 [484] [691] baht of odd expenses included 3,000 baht on gambling(only two operators reported expenses on this item, others admitted win and losses but did not give the amounts), 2,000 baht on purchases of government lotteries which are issued once a week and also on several other occasions, 500 baht on legal prosecution, 300 baht on reward for the

[TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 331]

7: Janlekha X-4,5 (1948-1953)1956 AO7 Central Thai AO7
Bangchan

recovery of a boat stolen, 390 baht on "laxity", and 30,000 baht on a trip to Mecca. The gifts to offspring included only gifts presented when offspring left the family to start an independent family of their own.

Special Receipts

By special receipts we mean major items of receipts in addition to those regularly obtained from crops, labor, rent, and interest on loans extended. These are counterparts of special expenses, and informations about them were obtained from the 96 sample-families in the same manner and almost concurrently. Examples of these special receipts are: sales of land, gold, and major farm equipment; loans obtained, full or partial settlement of loans extended; gifts and remittances; and odd receipts like those from government lottery prizes, running a gambling house, and laxity practices. Special receipts of the 96 sample-families during the period from March, 1948 to February, 1953 were shown in Table 58.

Some of these items of special receipts need explanation. Land sold by two farm operators were sold for cash needed for loan repayment. It is perhaps worth noting that one of these two operators was in the habit of heavy drinking and had been in recent years spending about two thousand baht annually on liquor alone, while the other was in the habit of gambling. All five operators reporting sales of gold gave the reason for the sale that cash was needed to either buy farm equipment (buffaloes) or to repay

[TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 333]